

TAKE NOTICE!

The Tribune is the only Anti-Leocompton paper published in Seneca county. Show it to your neighbors and get them to subscribe. Price \$1.50 per annum in advance. Great inducements offered for getting up clubs.

The English Conference Bill.

We publish, this week, the English Conference Bill; and next week we shall publish the Crittenden-Montgomery Bill, that our readers may see just what they are and judge correctly of the position of Hall and others in deserting their first position for the English contrivance. A careful perusal of the English bill will satisfy any one that it was designed to be a swindle. It is a miserable subterfuge. There is no honesty or fair dealing about it. Instead of submitting Leocompton to a fair vote of the people, as it should, it submits only the "Land Ordinance," concerning which there is no difference of opinion. It will be seen also that land amounting to about FIVE MILLION ACRES, is offered only in case they endorse Leocompton; whereas if they reject it, they must remain without lands or a state organization for several years. This constitutes a bribe and a threat.

Senator Douglas.

This gentleman passed through Toledo, on Wednesday the 7th inst., on his way home from Washington. He was greeted by the firing of cannon and the cheers of a large and enthusiastic assembly, which met him at the cars and escorted him to the hotel. Here he was welcomed by D. O. Morton, in a neat and spirited address, in which he reviewed briefly his course in Congress and his manly adherence to and defense of the principles of popular sovereignty in the territories—that in the formation of a state government, the people should determine for themselves and without restraint, the institutions under which they are to live. Mr. Douglas replied, briefly reiterating his position and announcing his determination to faithfully adhere to it.

The "Little Giant" proceeded thence to Chicago, where he was read ad with great effect and made a lengthy speech, foreboding his future course. He defended popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision, and plucked into the Republicans and Buchanan office-holders without stint or mercy. Hon. Abraham Lincoln replied and, in our judgment, completely used up the "Little Giant."

Gen. Lane Acquitted.

The trial of Jim Lane, at Lawrence, Kansas, for the killing of Gaius Jenkins, which has been occupying the attention of the public so long, has resulted in his acquittal. It appears that Lane was incited to the deed by threats and hostile demonstrations on the part of Jenkins and that the attack was really commenced on him before he fired the fatal shot. However this may be, the affair was a disgraceful one, that ought to be condemned by all lovers of law and order.

Congressional Convention.

It is now high time that the Republican Central Committee, in the several counties in this district, were conferring together with regard to fixing the time and place of holding the Congressional Convention—the number of delegates to which each county shall be entitled, how they shall be chosen, &c. We append the following suggestions from the Marion Republican:

Upper Sandusky has been named as a proper place for holding the Convention. So far as we can learn the suggestion meets with the approval of the people of the District. "We, therefore, suggest that the Delegates from the different counties in the District to the State Convention, when in Columbus, meet and fix the time for holding the District Convention. At this time, we would suggest that the first Monday of September would be a proper time. We do not want a lengthy campaign to drag and weary along until everybody becomes tired and worn out. We want a short and sharp campaign, and then the work will be done up without wearying on the patience of the people. Give us a good, reliable, substantial man, a short, active campaign, and we'll sweep the District with ease.

P. S.—The Convention is to be held at Forest, on Wednesday, the 18th of August.

Hope It's True.

It is said that Brodwin is about to publish an exposition of all his transactions, as State Treasurer, showing who got the "people's money" and how much. We say, let it come, his whom it may.

THE ENGLISH CONVENTION.—All late accounts from Kansas agree in indicating a tremendous majority against the English contrivance, on the first Monday of August. Well informed persons on the ground say that ninety of every hundred voters will go against it. If the Southern portion of the Territory could be re-districated the Free State vote would be greatly increased. Some hope is entertained that Gov. Denver will call a special session of the Legislature for this purpose, but such a step on his part is scarcely probable.

Our Next Congressman.

We cannot better express our sentiments on this subject, than to reproduce the following article, clipped from the Marion Republican of last week.

In looking over the different counties composing this Congressional District, it must be evident to every man who has watched the movements of the people, that, with a proper candidate and persistent efforts, the chances are strongly in favor of our carrying the District. But to secure this desirable result, great care must be taken in selecting a candidate in whom the people of the District can place the most implicit confidence. He must, also, be a man of unflinching integrity, in whom there is no wavering or shadow of turning. In too many instances the Republicans have frittered away their strength by electing men who are so unstable that they could not be depended upon in a single instance. It is time that such men should be shaken off, and given place to men who are steady and reliable. If there ever was a time in the history of Republicanism when men of unwavering stability are required for Representatives, that time is the present, and it would be madness for us to entrust the fate of our policy in the hands of men, who would be sure to betray us. We want men of talent, of stability, of integrity, of untiring devotion to the cause of Republicanism. Too long have we trusted to men of no decision of character, and bitter have been the fruits of our egregious folly. The long contest which preceded the election of Speaker Banks, would never have taken place had due regard been paid to the selection of reliable Representatives.

In every county in the District we have men who have all these qualifications, and with one of them as our standard bearer, we can haul Hall out of the Representative Hall, with perfect ease. To secure this result our most reliable and reliable men should be chosen as Delegates, and they should be permitted to go down untroubled and determined to select the best man, let him come from whence he may. We are all interested in this matter, and every step should be taken with an eye single to the good of the cause, and that only. The interest of no one man, be he whom he may, should be permitted to interfere with the good of the cause. The Republican party was not organized for the benefit of any man or set of men, but for the good of the whole country, and whenever it departs from its true mission, it is no longer worthy of the support of honest men.

Type Setting and Distributing Machine.

After almost innumerable attempts, by as many different persons, to invent a machine to supersede the human fingers in picking up and distributing types, one T. Alden of New York City, seems to have been successful, after many years of experimenting. By this machine the type is set and distributed by one and the same machine (by keys) instead of separately as before; they are fed out and returned through an endless reel, so that the distribution keeps up a constant supply for the composition. The inventor thinks that a good compositor accustomed to manipulating the keys would be able to set and distribute 16,000 ems a day. The cost of the machines will probably be from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

At the Republican State Convention, Hon. Cooper K. Watson received 10 votes for Supreme Judge on the first ballot and 19 on the second.

Postmaster at Clyde Removed.

Mr. John B. Bush, Anti Leocompton Postmaster at Clyde, has been recently despatched. The Sandusky Democrat says:

Why has he been removed? Simply for adhering to the well established and time-honored principles of the democratic party. His honesty of nature caused him to recoil with disgust from the Leocompton inquiry; and for that he has fallen.

We learn that not a single democratic signature was procured against Mr. Bush in the village, because none could be obtained. A few maneuvering politicians in this place, operating through English Leocompton Hall, were the dirty instruments by which the despatchment was accomplished, and the wishes of the people of Clyde and vicinity set at naught.

Traitor Hall.

Lawrence W. Hall, who misrepresented this district in Congress and voted for the English swindle, was in town on Wednesday trying to harpoon the party, and the wounds between the Leocomptonites and the anti, and endeavor to secure his re-nomination. What success he had we can't say, but we guess he'll find the road to nomination for the next Congress will be an exceedingly difficult one. Peace-hall will never be returned as Representative from the Ninth Congressional District.—*Freemant Journal.*

TRADE STATEMENT.—Mr. Stone, the State Treasurer, makes the following statement of the condition of the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1858. Receipts, \$2,330,729 04; Disbursements, \$2,034,305 68, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$140,380 96, of which \$60,231 61, is in deposits, currency and cash items, and the balance of \$80,149 35, is in unpaid drafts, counterfeited money, and unproductive claims generally, which were left on hand by preceding Treasurers.

GOV. DENVER.—The Governor of Kansas, Hon. J. W. Denver, was in the city yesterday, and proceeded to Wilmington, Ohio, where his family have resided during his sojourn in Kansas. He proceeds thence to Washington. Governor Denver is the only one of the Kansas Governors who has not lost reputation, and become immersed in damaging personal and political embarrasments in the Territory. He has discharged his duties in a just and golden manner, and has won more than golden opinions from all sorts of people in Kansas.—*Chn. Conk, N.Y.*

No definite news yet from the Telegraphic Fleet.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., July 13.—The Republican State Convention met this morning at Concord Hall, which was filled. Gen. James M. Ashley, of Toledo, was chosen temporary Chairman; also three Secretaries. Committees were chosen on credentials and permanent organization.—Gen. Ashley made a neat speech on taking the chair. Hon. Jno. A. Ringham and Caleb B. Smith addressed the Convention, after which it adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance was large, all the counties in the State being fully represented. Samuel S. Craighead, of Dayton, presided.

The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. B. F. Wade, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the convention giving a tremendous vote.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines of the party heretofore inscribed upon its banners and in the defense of which it has never failed to secure from the intelligent and patriotic freemen of the State an ardent and triumphant support, hereby reaffirm the same and again commend them to the favorable consideration of the people.

Resolved, That the President of the United States and his vile partisans in Congress, aided by emissaries in Kansas, in their persistent efforts to enforce by violence, fraud, bribery, and intimidation upon the people of that territory a constitution in opposition to their will, and in fraud of their undoubted rights, deserve and ought to receive the unqualified condemnation of all the American people.

Resolved, That the astounding disclosures of ruinous and corrupt proclivities of the National Administration, which, in the brief period of eighteen months of profound peace, has exhausted an overwhelming treasury and added to the public debt forty millions of dollars, with out any visible indications of a proposed remedy or a cessation of the evil, submit to the people to choose between the alternatives of national bankruptcy and national reform.

Resolved, That we invite all men of all parties to join with us in restoring the government to its original purity and principles and preserving it as an inheritance to those who may come after us.

The following ticket was nominated:

Supreme Judge—Wm. V. Paax, of Solon.

Board of Public Works—Joun L. Martin, of Butler.

Attorney General—C. P. Wolcott, of Summit (by acclamation.)

Comptroller—Wm. D. Thrall, of Franklin.

Great harmony and good feeling prevailed. An immense and enthusiastic assembly meeting is now being held in Capitol Square, with addresses by Hon. B. F. Wade and B. Stanton, and others.

Four Free State Men Murdered.

It is strange, passing strange, that the citizens of Kansas have so long permitted Hamilton and his gang of murderers to rodden the soil of that Territory with the blood of Free State men. The cold blooded assassinations in the vicinity of Fort Scott cry aloud for vengeance, and later intelligence from Southern Kansas is that on the night of the 11th of June, four more Free State men were killed on the Little Osage, by the band of Missouri desperadoes under the lead of Hamilton, Titus, and Brodway.

The men killed were peaceable farmers, named Andrews, Allen, Thomson, and one, name not learned. Montgomery had previously advised them to leave, and had pointed out their danger, but they said they did not meddle in affairs, and the Missourians would not molest them. Montgomery and his force started in pursuit of the murderers as soon as the news of this fresh outrage reached him, and it is to be hoped he may come up with and administer justice to the ruffians.—*Leader.*

Mr. Campbell to His Late Constituents.

The Hon. L. D. Campbell has issued a brief circular to his late constituents, in which he announces his willingness to do service as a private in the ranks of the Anti-Leocompton party, or accept the position of standard bearer. The circular says:

When the Anti-Leocompton people of the district open their campaign, I will, if alive, be in the field! Personal interests, if not the superior qualifications and claims of others to the honors which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I should enter as a private in their ranks rather than as a standard bearer. The position, however, which I must occupy in the coming conflict, is left entirely to them.

L. D. CAMPBELL.

Hamilton, July 1, 1858.

Glean of Intelligence from the Telegraphic Fleet.

QUEBEC, July 13.—The ship Windsor Forest, arrived here, reports that she was in company with the Niagara and Agamemnon for three days. She parted from them on the 20th June, in heavy weather. Both had light steam on. The weather on the 23d and 24th was fine, but from then to the 27th, heavy southwest winds prevailed.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

REVERENCE, R. I., July 8.—An explosion this morning of two steam boilers at the Manchester Print Works, five miles from this city, caused the death of two persons and scalded the third so badly as to leave no hopes of his recovery. The damage to the property is estimated at \$5,000.

An Editor Killed.

DEPTFORD, July 9.—H. C. Gilbert, the Commercial Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and the commercial reporter of the New York Associated Press, was instantly killed this noon, by the falling of a scaffold at No. 14, Central Wharf.

DEATH OF P. P. HULL.—Mr. Patrick Hull, formerly of Richland county, Ohio, died at Marysville, California, on the 21st of May. Mr. Hull was one of the proprietors of the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser in 1853, and then became somewhat noted by marrying the notorious Lola Montes. He was subsequently divorced.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The War Ended—Peace Proclaimed.

St. Louis, July 13.—The Utah correspondent of the Republican, under date of June 18th, says the conditions agreed upon at the conference between Gov. Cumming, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church, are: The troops shall enter the city without opposition; the civil officers are to be permitted to perform the duties of their offices without interruption, and an unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, the past offences are to be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation. All the houses in the city have been closed against both civil officers and soldiers, except the one which is occupied by the Governor and family—everybody else is obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground.

The army is marching upon Utah, for what purpose is not, neither can it be, stated. There are no foes to fight. The Moons have given Uncle Sam the slip. They have played the mosquito upon the old dog. Singing about his ears and exciting his wrath, they have waited until his hand was raised over them when away they buzzed, letting the weight of the tremendous slap intended for them, come full and hard upon his own cheek. The contractors have had their slice of spoils and the Administration is content. What if the Pacific frontier are exposed to the cruel assaults of the savages? A great demonstration against Utah must be made to cover up numerous and miserable blunders.—*San. Rep.*

THE ARCTIC WELL.—At noon to-day the shaft had penetrated to the depth of 1,700 feet. The limestone stratum seems to eclipse anything of the kind ever before heard of in the geology of the country, as the shaft has been already sunk into upwards of one thousand feet, and the future alone can tell how much deeper it must be sunk to reach the other side. Owing to the illness of some of the employees, the night work has been discontinued for a short time. However, the work has progressed quite speedily, only fifty feet more being necessary to complete the last contract with the State House Commissioners and the parties who are performing the work.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—The Acoustic Steam Boiler Alarm would seem to be one of the most valuable inventions that have been produced of late. It is so constructed that it accurately indicates the quantity of water in a boiler, and when it reaches below a certain point, sends forth a shrill, loud blast, which can be heard throughout the building, and warns the engineer that there are "breakers ahead." Unless he attend to this matter promptly. Such an apparatus as this must prove of invaluable use, and will no doubt be the means of saving the lives of thousands.—*San. Rep.*

MANFIELD FALSHAFV GUARDS.—The "Falshafv Guard," on parade at Mansfield on the 3d inst., were a decided success. The company consisted of about fifty members, none of whom weighed less than two hundred pounds, and very few less than two hundred and fifteen or twenty. The average weight of the crowd was 224 pounds. The names and weight of the officers were as follows:

President, J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

Vice, J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

1st Lt., Dr. Chandler, 235 lbs.

2d Lt., Dr. Carter, 235 lbs.

3d Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

4th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

5th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

6th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

7th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

8th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

9th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

10th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

11th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

12th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

13th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

14th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

15th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

16th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

17th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

18th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

19th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

20th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

21st Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

22nd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

23rd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

24th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

25th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

26th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

27th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

28th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

29th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

30th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

31st Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

32nd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

33rd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

34th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

35th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

36th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

37th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

38th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

39th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

40th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

41st Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

42nd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

43rd Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

44th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

45th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

46th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

47th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

48th Lt., J. B. Harrison, 235 lbs.

THE CONFERENCE BILL.

Reported From the Committee by Mr. English.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Leocompton, on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance, hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission, with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Leocompton, be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit: First, that sections numbers sixteen and twenty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or, in either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State for legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so elected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature may direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State. Fifth, that five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: Provided, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, and that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, proposition accepted, or proposition rejected. Should a majority of the votes cast be for proposition accepted, the president of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, until the next census be taken by the federal government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for proposition rejected, it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution and the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its ap-

proval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the governor, United States district attorney, and secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature, namely, the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause the polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election, at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation; and the said governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for members of the territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizens to the right of suffrage in said election; and if any person not so qualified shall vote, or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any competent court of jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor for not less than six months and not more than three years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the territorial laws.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the territorial laws.

TERMINAL ACCIDENT IN THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY MINES.—About noon on Tuesday last four men and two boys ascended the shaft at the Thomastown colliery, in a car resting on a cage. When within a few inches of the top, a pin, upon which the cage rests when at the top, was pulled out too soon, and the car was not on a level with the platform sufficiently to permit it to be rolled off the cage. In this position two of the wheels of the car were rolled off the cage but it was found impossible to get the other wheels off. A signal was then given to the engineer, who could not see the position of the cage, to hoist a little. Unfortunately, it was hoisted too high; the car tilted, was freed entirely from the cage, and the next instant, with its freight of precious lives, consisting of four men and two boys, was dashed down the shaft a perpendicular depth of two hundred and forty feet. The remains of the unfortunate men and boys were, after the occurrence, removed to the surface in a shocking mutilated condition. Two of the men killed, named Sullivan and Kenwick, leave families. The other two, one of whom was named Brennan, were unmarried.—[Phil. Ledger, St. Louis.]

Late from Kansas.—Peace at Fort Scott. NEW YORK, July 9.—Advices from Fort Scott, Kansas, announce the restoration of peace in that region, through the exertions of Governors Denver and Robinson. The Sheriff of the county had been removed, and T. R. Roberts, a Free State man elected by the people in his stead. Gov. Denver announced that the U. S. troops would be removed from that Fort, and he would commission a company of military, under Maj. Weaver, a Free State man, to protect the settlers from marauding Missourians.

Sentenced to be Hanged. COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—Albert Myers, convicted of the murder of Neville, in the Penitentiary, was sentenced this morning to be hung on the 3rd of September next.